35 No. 415.

ADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1793.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them; in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or Others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

... St. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

...NT ADVERTISEMENT.

...ble the Governor in Council ...olved to Dispatch the Scorpion ... 20th Instant, the Heads of ... Hereby Required to Deliver in as Early as ...ble at the Offices of the Secretarieson, or, before the the 18th Instant, all Books and Papers, intended for Transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors by that Vessel.

By Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George:
Sept. 9th 1793.

...ERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT

...Honorable the President in Council thinks ...cessary to make Public the following ... the Treaty lately concluded between the ...Company and his Excellency the Rajah ...

...consequence of this measure, whereby the ... Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 1. " become responsible for any Arrears that may " accrue in the payment of the stipulated Kists, " the said Rajah agrees, that he will not grant " Tunkahs or Assignments, on any Account, on " the Revenues of the Districts to be eventually " Mortgaged to the Company; and, if contrary " to this Condition, any Tunkahs or Assignments " should exist when the said Districts or any of " them shall be assumed by the said Company, " such Tunkahs or Assignments shall be declar- " ed by the contracting Parties, to be of no " Value, nor shall they remain in Effect."

The Districts to be so Mortgaged, as above mentioned, are those of

Manargoody
Trivady
...layaveram
...utticotah

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 3d Sept. 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That all Bonds ... the Presidency bearing 8 per Cent ... issued between the 1st Jan. and ... (both Days inclusive) will be ... the Treasury on the 7th Instant; ... these Bonds will cease.*

By Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 2d Sep. 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That all Bonds ... this Presidency bearing 8 per Cent In... in the present Year, will be ... the Treasury on the 13th Instant, ...st on these Bonds will cease.*

...Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George:
Sept. 6th 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

...am Vencataramiah, by his At... Neil M'Kenzie.

...vers.

Davell... Sooroomoortey.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That on Thursday the 19th Instant, will be Sold by Outcry at the Late Dwelling House of the Above Named Defendant in Peddoo Naicks Petta, in Moopooraula Cashaviahs Street, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon for ready Money only, Sundry Household Furniture &c. &c. being his Property; but have been Seized by Order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.*

(Signed) E. ATKINSON, Sheriff.

Fort St. George:
19th, Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE *of the last Will and Testament of Lieut. Henry Blacker, Deceased, having been granted to Captain Johnson Kennedy the sole Executor therein named, Notice is hereby given that all Persons having Claim on the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to state them to Mr. P. M. Cassin Fort St. George the Attorney of the said Executor, to whom all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Payment.*

Fort St. George. 28th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lt. William Cowpland, to be granted to Joseph Cowpland, Ensign in the 26th Battalion of Native Infantry as Brother to the said deceased.*

G. PASLEY,
Proctor.

Town Hall: 17th Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION *was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Capt. William Blacker, Deceased, undermínistered by Lieutenant Henry Blacker, Deceased, to be granted to Captain Johnston Kennedy, as Executor to the said Lieutenant Henry Blacker, deceased.*

WILKINSON,
Proctor.

Town Hall: 17th Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Colla Ragavah Chitty Deceased, to be Granted to Colla Ravanapah Chitty, as Brother to the said Deceased.*

Town Hall:
3d, Sept. 1793.

H. DU PUY,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administation to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. Daniel Bayne Deceased, to be Granted to Ensign Duncan Mackenzie, as a Friend and Creditor to the said Deceased.*

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George:
10th Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Poonamally Soobramoneya Moodelliar,

vers.

Condapillah Admor of Patcha Pillay, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that on Monday the 30th Instant, will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah in Chavy Chitty Street, adjoining to the House of Singery Vurdaroujah Moodelliar, measuring 113½ feet by 41½ or thereabouts, being the property of the abovenamed Defendant and seized, by Order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, Conditions as Usual.*

(Signed) EDWARD ATKINSON,
Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 19th Sept. 1793.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

TWO Dun Horses, brought from Bengal, warranted sound, one accustomed to a Bandy, of good paces, a large Size, the other accustomed to the Saddle, of a most beautiful shape especially his Head and Neck, high Blood, pleasing Paces, a Pair of most ser...ble Carriage Horses might be made of ...

The Price for the former, will be ... for the latter 220 Pagodas being no ... what they stand the Owner in ...

FOR SALE ON COMMISSON.

BY JAMES BROWN

ALL the valuable Stock in Trade of the said deceased consisting of Jewelry, Perfumery Haberdashery, Hosiery, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Gloves, a large Quantity of Brandy, Claret, Madiera, Ale, Cheese, Hams, Pickles, &c. &c. Which are selling off at prime Cost for ready Money only: he has likewise a large Quantity of Spermaciti Candles, Northward Long Cloth, Izeries, Chintz, Cambrick, Muslin, &c. &c. at very reduced Prices.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT BRANDY of a superior quality, Advertised in a former Courier to be sold by Mr. Pringle of the American Ship, the India has been left with Mr. Frank Day, to whom Application may now be made. The Brandy will be sold, for the accomodation of the Purchasers, by the Cask, and at the Rate of 38 fanams the Gallon, if however, a larger quantity should be taken, a favorable Credit for the payment will be allowed.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

AT THE LUZ,

AN elegant House, the upper Part consisting of four Rooms and a large airy Hall—the lower Part consisting of four Rooms and four Godowns, Out-Offices complete.—Enquire of Mr. John James Durand on the Premisses

Luz: Sept 11th, 1793.

THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

MR. JOHN HALL.

MR. HENRY CHICHLEY MICHELL AND JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER, having obtained Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effect of the late Mr. John Hall, during the litigation that is now going on in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, relative to a Will of the said John Hall.

GIVE NOTICE.

That they alone are empowered to receive money and give discharges on account thereof and to dispose of the property belonging to the said estate, and they request that all persons who are indebted to the Estate will immediately pay their respective debts as no further indulgence can possibly be given.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERONS,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

Near the Walajah Gate,

... Saturday the 21st Instant:

At 11 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A Quantity of Royal Paper, Stationary, Curants 3 elegant Floor Cloaths, a quantity of Shrub, Sugar Candy, Hats, and Boots, &c. &c.

FOR SALE

AT

ROBERT AND JOHN HENDERSONS.

Private Commission Ware-House.

THE Following Articles imported on the Genoese Ship Il Trionfo:

Rotterdam Gin in Cases of 12 Bottles
Ditto. in do. of 6 do.
Cyder in Stone Greybeards of 3 Pints each per Dozen
Bruce Wilsons English Claret
Bells English and Jersey do.
Hock in Bottles 40 years Old
Shoes, Military and half Boots
A large assortment of Books elegantly Bound.

ALSO

Madeira Wine from 70 to 120 Pagodas per Pipe, Brandy of an exellent Flavor in Casks, West India Rum in Hogsheads, American Tongues and Beef in half Barrels, &c. &c.

BY E. BENT,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM NEAR THE SEA GATE,

On Friday the 20th September,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The following Plate ... Effects, the Property of a Gentleman Deceased.

CONSITING of one Silver Butter Cup, two pair Salts, one Tea-pott and Stand, one Coffee urn, one Milk-bowl, two pair Candle-Sticks, two pain Bottle-stands, one Cruit-stand complete, two Salvers, one Sancepan and Cover, one Blackwood Tea-chest Tipped with Silver and two Siver Canesters, one Mustard-pot, 18 Table 12 Deser's and 18 Teaspoons, one Soup Ladle, Gravey and Milk spoons Fish knives, Snuffers and stand, Swords, Spying Glasses, a Pallenqueen complete, a double bariled Gun, a capital Horse with Bandy and Harness, and a Variety of other Articles.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of		Star Pags. 10,000
2	Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do.	1,000	4,000
8	Do.	500	4,000
18	Do.	250	4,500
40	Do.	100	4,000
80	Do.	50	4,000
2950	Do.	20	59,000
1	Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1	Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket		5,000

3105 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. 100,000
6895 Blanks
10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Messrs. Paschal De Silva e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The Drawing will *positively* commence on *Monday the 16th of September next*, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days, and at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the same Rate of Exchange that Tickets are sold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co.

Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793.

On Monday the 16th inst. the Drawing of the Exchange Lottery commenced, in conformity to the former Advertisement of the Exchange Committee; and, altho, a considerable number of Tickets remained unsold, the Committee adhering to their engagements with the Public, as they have hitherto done. have taken the Risk of the Tickets unsold to their own Account.

A List of the Prizes drawn the two first Days is inserted for the information of the Public.

The Days of drawing in future will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Wheels of Fortune will be opened each day at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon and continue till 250 Tickets are Drawn.

Attendance will be given at the Exchange from 8 till 2 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; for the purpose of selling Tickets warranted undrawn, and of examining the drawing which will be numerically arranged.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

On Monday the 16th September,

No. 1765 a prize of 20 Pags. and as being the first drawn Ticket, is entitled to 500 Pags.

No. 9519 a prize of 1000 Pags.
No. 9864 a prize of 500 Pags.
No. 8188 a prize of 100 Pags.
Nos. 4529 219 prizes of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

9703	1106	4952	7130	331	9250	6585	1601
9004	7393	246	4427	4553	267	6599	6161
2524	4513	2959	8059	2918	6965	648	5331
5169	9001	3090	9051	3108	8552	5190	8493
9221	7111	9370	661	4105	1940	4852	8045
8592	3002	3451	1556	4452	4091	3862	1578
6116	4638	4232	3814	3368	8386	8573	771
9638	2400	284	8486	6221	8777	6492	2580
2007	9089	3382	627	8792	2846	4691	7040
8675	7962	7970.					

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

On Thursday the 19th September.

No. 1921 a prize of 100 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

3746	4224	411	6636	1820	8882	5980	800
4262	6597	8595	4085	675	7739	6520	4150
7896	525	5702	663	2891	7361	9124	7741
9727	1115	1553	6039	7781	8817	8844	1785
2509	3949	9268	1348	4815	7240	1365	5979
7869	5733	856	5272	3137	4505	3106	2916
3210	8395	9034	46	7432	5478	2616	9109
2546	5481	1650	1075	450	5831	4081	7414
1862	4758	5410	8989	8863	8866	8731	1493
9351	7166	8826	7745.				

Selection of the Operations of the Combined Armies, from the latest English Papers.

Extract of a Letter from MAESTRICHT *April 4th.*

This morning an Aid de Camp from the Prince of Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army, brought letters to our Governor, Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel; by which we learn, that an event has taken place which was far from being expected a month ago. The fact is, that the National Convention had sent Commissaries from Paris to the Northern army, to arrest General Dumourier, and to bring him to the Bar as a Criminal: that the General far from allowing himself to be seized, or delivering himself up as a prisoner, replied to the Commissaries, when they opened their Commission that *a General could not suffer himself to be seized thus in the middle of his army*; that he instantly ordered a company of Grenadiers to appear; anticipated the Commissaries by ordering *them* to be arrested: and that they might not escape, as those had done whom General La Fayette arrested at Sedan in August 1792, he sent them prisoners to General Clairfayt at Tournay, who immediately dispatched them to be disposed of by the Prince of Cobourg. They add (but this is not so certain, and we give it as a simple rumour) that immediately after this bold and vigorous step, General Dumourier took an oath to his army, to reestablish the constitutional authority of a King in France; that all the troops of the line declared their approbation, and that they were ready to follow their General: but the National Volunteers separated from them. The die being thrown, General Dumourier marched, for *Lisle*, in order to perpare every thing for the reception of the Austrian troops. In short, having informed the Imperial Generals of his designs, and requested a cessation of hostilities, he engaged to deliver up to them the principal frontier cities, such as Lisle, Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Condè, Givet, &c— However this may be: *Camus*, and his colleagues who were arrested with him, are to be treated as prisoners state. Maestricht having being chosen for the place of thier imprisonment, the dispatches from the Prince of Cobourge to our Governor direct that they are to be well used, but that they shall be carefully watched; and particularly, that their shall be no communication between them and the Minister Beurnonville. They are lodged at the *Hotel des Etats*, each in a separate appartment, under the guard of a Captain, a Subaltern, and 30 Soldiers. They are allowed the use of books and papers: they are even permitted to write letters; but these must pass open, and treat of indifferent subjects.

APRIL 21.

Yesterday the illustrious Strangers resident here were agreeably surprised by the unexpected arrival of the French General DUMOURIER, attended by several other French Officers. The whole City went to see this celebrated man, and received him with the loudest acclamations. The General has since continued his route through *Stadtgart* to *Switzerland*.

? A corps of 10,000 Austrians, under the command of Lieutenant General Count de KALKREUTH, having effected its junction with the body of Prussians destined to besiege *Mentz*, that City has been more closely invested since the 14th instant, and is now completely blockaded by a cordon of different divisions of the Army, which reach from *Laubenheim*, and *Hechtsheim* through *Marienborn*, as far as *Mosbach*. Even the villages situate between these Camps and the Fortress, are of no use to the Garrison, since they are either occupied by the advanced posts of the besiegers, or so very closely watched by them, that if the enemy attempted to enter them, he must be dislodged. This happened already on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, in the following manner.

The Head Quarters of the Austrians having been ever since the 14th in the vineyards of *Laudenheim*, as f[illegible] as *Marienborn*, the French in the evenin[illegible] same day took possession of *Weissen*[illegible] here they began to raise batteries, an[illegible] rew up entrenchments; but General KALKREUTH ordering a division of the Hussars of WURMSER to attack them, they forced their way into the village, dislodged the French, and cut several of them in pieces.

On the 15th the French returned, and were again attacked from within and without the village, by the advanced post during the whole day, by a most violent cannonade; but the Austrians could not make themselves masters of the place, on account of the strong batteries which the French had erected in the Churchyard, and were forced to retreat.

On the 16th the attack was renewed in a still more serious manner, and the Austrians had several times the good fortune to penetrate into the village; but were as often obliged to retreat, on account of the brisk cannonade from the French batteries. Several German Jacobin inhabitants fired upon their Follow-citizens, and made a desperate resistance. General KALKREUTH then gave orders to throw howitzers with combustibles into the place, which soon set fire to several houses, which were hurled into ruins; but the danger did not become general. In the afternoon the cannonade of the Austrians became more violent, and towards four o'clock the whole upper part of the village was in a blaze; and owing to a strong southerly wind, the conflagration spread with such rapidity, that in a few hours one half of *Weissenau*, besides the Church, the most beautiful in the whole District, was reduced in ashes. The whole night, and even this morning, the fire was observed; but it did not spread farther, till late at night; the French fired from the ruin upon the Imperial picket on the causeway.

The French still remained masters of the place.

On the 17th in the morning, several hundred Prussian Rangers forced their way into the village, and shot a great number of the French dead on the spot, and killed a vast number more with the butt-end of the musquet and bayonet. But when they had passed beyond the village, the French were reinforced by a fresh division, with one piece of heavy ordnance. Lieutenant WEIRSENSTEIN of the Regiment of WEGNER, pushed forward, and on the point of seizing the cannon, was wounded with a grape shot, and fell to the ground. Notwithstanding his shocking and dangerous situation, he called out to his men: "*Now's the time push on my brave boys!*" Thus speaking another grape shot and chain shot killed [illegible] his men, who were forced to aba[illegible] the village.

The French returned to it, whilst another detachment of Rangers marched to *Bretzenheim*, where the enemy had likewise made his appearance. On their arrival the French retreated to the foot of the Glacis of *Mentz*, where they were reinforced. An engagement ensued with them and our Rangers and advanced posts. Prince LOUIS of PRUSSIA then found it necessary to let a company of WEGNER advance, under whose fire the Rangers effected their retreat.

About twelve o'clock the *Saxon* batalion of PRINCE ANTHONY advanced to the banks of the *Rhine*, whence they saluted the French with a heavy cannonade of artillery, which is still kept up.

The KING of PRUSSIA has given positive orders to the besiegers, to keep the most vigilant eye over the besieged, that none of them, or any inhabitant, escape from *Mentz* His MAJESTY being firmly resolved to punish the rebels according to their deserts.

The Army of General CUSTINE has retreated behind *Weissenburgh* and *Lauterburgh*. The Austrians are at *Germersheim*, and the Prussians have taken possession of *Neustadt* and *Keyserslautern*, and drove the French several times from the territories of *Deux Ponts*.

On the 14th instant, the French returned into *Deux-Ponts*, in such numbers that the Prussian and Hessian Commandants found it necessary to demand a reinforcement.

Three Palatinate Battalions of six hundred Men each, besides three hundred Light Horse, and an hundred Dragoons, are to quit the Garrison of *Manheim* on the first of the ensuing month, to join the Army of General WURMSER before *Landau*.

The Saxons have made theselves masters of a small Island on the *Rhine*, which enables them to annoy the Bridge of *Mentz* and the Mills.

It is said here, that General DUMOURIER has furnished Count SCHLIK with a complete list of those Germans who whilst he was in the Ministry, were desirous, with the aid of the French, to bring about a Revolution in their Native Country.

TOURNAY, April 26.

The Guards arrived here on Tuesday, in high health and spirits, accompanied by the Artillery and the 14th Regiment. The 53d is for the present left at *Bruges*, and the 37th remains still ot *Ostend*. We expect the first Division of Hanoverians this week; the second will speedily follow.

The Dragoons are not yet arrived from England, but will most probably form part of our Army the ensuing week; as will likewise a considerable body of Dutch Troops, who it is generally supposed are to be under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

When all these Troops are collected, it is expected they will form a seperate Column in the Allied Army.

The Prusians have a considerable Camp near this place, on the road to Lisle; and petty skirmishes are hourly happening between their advanced posts and those of the French, generally to the disadvantage of the latter. The day before yesterday the French lost several pieces of cannon.

The Imperialists have entered Bavay, a small town near Maubeuge. The Head Quarters of the Prince de SAXE COBOURG are at Quievrain.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MAY 9.

JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF PRINCE DE COBOURG.

"Quievrain, May 1.

"The enemy having formed a design of directing their efforts to several points at the same time, endeavour, among other things, to relieve the town of Condé, they proceeded this morning at day-break from their camp at Famara, and having passed the rivulet of Ronel, advanced by Pressau, where there were some battalions of their troops, against Saultain and Curgies, posts occupied by some detachments of our light infantry. These having fallen back, according to the orders of General Otto, Commandant of all these advanced posts, that officer made his cavalry assume a position proper for covering the formation of a corps of our troops which were advancing.

"At the same time six or seven thousand men from Valenciennes advanced to the neighbouring heights, and kept up a brisk cannonade on the five battalions, who in that quarter, formed our advanced guard, as well as on the entrenchment before Onaing, and the redoubt before Estreu. The object of this movement was to dislodge our light infantry from Saint Sautee. When it was perceived what were the views of the enemy, twelve battalions of infantry were ordered to march, one line of which, commanded by Count de Ferraris, General of Artillery, and supported by a regiment of Cuirassiers, filed off on the left flank, behind the villages of Rombies and Estreu, towards Sebourg, in order to prevent the enemy from turning our left flank, as they intended.

"Count de Colloredo, who commanded this second line, conducted it with extraordinary rapidity towards the heights between Sebourg and Estreu, and finding there before Saultain and Curgies two lines of infantry, consisting of at least 12,000 men, he attacked, without hesitation, this body, double in number to his, leaving behind only one battalion of infantry, and some squadrons, which, united to the light troops of General Otto, were to make head against 3000 men, who were marching from Quesnoy towards Jalain; but he concerted, at the same time, measures with Count de Ferraris, that he might support his right with some battalions of the first line.

"Count de Colloredo having arrived within cannon shot, employed, with the greatest success, his artillery reinforced by some 12 pounders, making his infantry still advance amidst a very violent cannonad[illegible] n the French, who fired grape-shot [illegible] length repulsed the enemy, who [illegible] rown into disorder in the villages of Saultain and Curgies, but espceilly in the latter.

"Count de Colloredo, being reinforced by some battalions sent to him by Count de Ferraris, pursued the enemy to these villages, to which they set fire and betaking themselves to flight, did not again form but on the last eminence on this side of Ronel, under cover of six or eight cannons. Here they were again soon repulsed, and Count de Colloredo, having formed his troops on the same eminence, found himself about noon a full cannon-shot from the camp at Famars, which he would have certainly carried, on a[illegible] of the enemy[illegible] they were seized, had [illegible] derations induced the [illegible] send him orders to re[illegible] the rivulet of Ronel.

"During this time C[illegible] Ferraris and General Benjouski, [illegible] commanded the advance guard, [illegible] checked the enemy's right wing, by a well-directed fire from their artillery, and were advancing when the right wing of the enemy was routed, to direct all their forces against the left wing, the result of which was, that the enemy were obliged to retire to the fortress.

"Count de Colloredo contributed most to this important victory, by attacking with extraordinary intrepidity [illegible] my, double in number [illegible] anticipating them by the ra[illegible] movement; for had they gai[illegible] of Sebourg they would cert[illegible] casioned great embarrassmen[illegible]

"Count de Ferraris re[illegible] tial service in this affair [illegible] y the assistance which he so opportunely gave to the Count de Colloredo, and by the prudence and firmness which he displayed during the time he was engaged with the enemy.

"The French left dead on the field of battle, in this quarter, between five and six hundred men: the number of their wounded must be much greater: our loss, in killed and wounded, did not exceed one hundred and fifty.

"We took very few prisoners, [illegible] the greater part of these were wounde[illegible] nine cannons, some of which are [illegible] calibre, and seventeen ammunition [illegible] fell into our hands.

"Prince de Cobourg, in bestow[illegible] eulogium on the bravery of [illegible] general, mentions as having [illegible] distinguished themselves, Lieut. C[illegible] de Swartzenderg, who, at the head of two squadrons of Holans, almost cut to pieces the detachment which advanced from Quesnoy.

"While this business was passing in that part of the army immediately under the command of Prince Cobourg, Count de Clairfayt was attacked in all his posts and entrenchments before Raimes, and above all, near the Abbaye of Vicogne, by the enemy, who advanced from the[illegible] camp near Anzain, and were suppor[illegible] a numerous train of artillery.

Head Quarters, Quievervain, May [illegible]

This day the Armies on both sides rested in tolerable tranquillity.

MAY 10.

Notwithstanding the considerable loss the enemy received in the fruitless attack on Raimes and the Abbaye of Vic[illegible], they still continue to harrass our adva[illegible] near the wood of Hanson, which [illegible] occupy, wherein they have erec[illegible] batteries. Count Clairfait [illegible] g to dislodge them, attacked them in three different points at break of day with some battalions of his army, supported by Lieutenant-General Knoblsdorff. Lieutenant-Colonel de Roussan, Count Cl[illegible]ez, Ma[illegible] Wertemberg and Major Daspre de Lign[illegible] conducted these different attacks with [illegible] common activity and spirit [illegible] were repulsed, and their red[illegible] All those who made resistance [illegible] to the sword. We made 150 soldiers [illegible] officers prisoners. All the rest, from the commencement of the engagement, shewed that they placed more reliance on the nimbleness of their feet than the vigour of their arms. By this new victory Count Clairfait's operations against Condé will [illegible] interrupted in future.

This General praises ver[illegible] active bravery of Lieutenant-Colon[illegible] (of the Staff Officers) de Schmidt, who [illegible] the most essential service in this engagement. The three former officers who commanded the attack, deserved likewise the greatest applauses for their ardour and courage.

The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable on this day; and the same field of battle where we killed above 200 men on the 8th, is again covered with dead.

All the French deserters agree, that Dampierre is dead; their statement [illegible] corroborated by a general discharge of the artillery from Valenciennes, which we have just heard.

Colonel Mylius, who was with the Dutch troops at the head of an Austrian detachment composed of the regiment of Laudon vert, a squadron of Hussars, and half a company of Tyrolian chasseurs, made his report in the following manner,

On the 6th Instant, upwards of 4000 French, with six pieces of cannon, attacked our advanced post at Poperingue, Rousbrugge and New-Church. Our hussars broke in three times upon the enemies; but by great superiority in numbers, the French

... all our advanced posts, ... to retreat, which they did ... wards their respective corps, ... dared not even to harrass ... treat. The French lost about ... nly 20 men. Unfortunately, ... baum Garten, with six privates, we ... prisoners. Major Uz and Lieut. Werer, ... horse killed under them.

It appears, from an exact account, that the loss of the Army of General Count Clairfait, in the engagement of the 8th, amounted to four commissioned and four non-commissioned officers killed, 19 officers wounded, 64 privates killed, and almost three times as many wounded, besides 40 dispersed. This proves, that in this hot ... turn out to have been even ... at first supposed.

... ain Ketelbutter, Under-lieutenant ... Ensign Bartels of the regiment of ... berg, ... Captain Gerhard of the ... were the four officers killed.

... ounded are Major Montigny, ... ut. Horrath of the regiment of Ligne; Lieutenants Wissling, Meng, and Scheetz, and Under-lieutenant Hofflinger, of the regiment of Wartensleben.—Captain Gaidler, and Under-lieutenant Herberstein of Antoine-Esterhazy; Captains Juch and Ulrich, and Ensigns Koch and Bohm of Brentano, Captain D'Aigremont and Lieut. Schmiede of Vierset, Captain Longueville, Lieut. Georgi, Under-lieut. Meinders, and Ensign Troyer, of Wurtemberg, and Lieut. Schwerens of Machony Chasseurs.

Prince Cobourg retired this evening to take up his head quarters at Quievrain, not having found sufficient room at Rombais

The French still hold out at Condé.—They are however reduced to such extre... for want of provisions, as to have ... obliged to feed upon their horses. The Garrison of Condé is said to consist of about three or four thousand men. It is very strong both by nature and art. It is almost surrounded by the Scheldt, which consequently intercepts the water communication between this place and Mons; and when again open, will be a great convenience for drawing all our provisions and forage from Holland and Ostend by water, as the Scheldt is navigable to this place for very large *batteaux*.

The French have offered to surrender the Fortress on being allowed to march out with the honors of War, but the Prince de SAXE COBOURG insists on their surrendering at discretion, to which they will most probably be compelled through hunger in a few days. Condé is about three leagues from hence, between us and the Head Quarters of the Imperial Army.

Part of our Troops have been on one or two out-pickets, but as yet not in any skir... —Great eulogiums have been every where made on the discipline and good conduct of the British Guards, particularly in ... town, where their good behaviour is ... contrasted with that of the Prussians, with whom the inhabitants seem much dissatisfied. His Royal Highness the Duke of York is indefatigable in the duties of his station.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

This week will bring some powerful reinforcements to our Army.

The first division of the Hanoverian troops will arrive this day at noon.

They are six thousand strong, 4000 Infantry and 2000 Cavalry. The second division are already near Brussels.

Five thousand Dutch likewise arrived at Courtray on Friday.

These Troops, it is said, are to march opposite to Lisle, and form the line of com... ication on the Frontiers with the rest of ... lied Army. Two thousand more ... Troops are expected. The Guards ... nearly all cantoned in the Village ... acent to the French Frontiers. Our Patroles and those of the French generally come within sight of each other every night. No skirmish has yet happened.

An absurd report was spread a day or two ago, that one of our Patroles had been shot by the French Patroles.

Condé still holds out.

The post from this place to Ostend makes a ... circuitous route, and obliges us to put the letters for England by Wednesday's Packet, into the Post-Office here before twelve o'clock on this day.

MAY 3.

On the first, the French, under DAMPIERRE, attacked General CLAIRFAIT's Posts at *Raimes* and *Vicogne* with considerable force. Their intention probably was to relieve *Condé*, which they would have succeeded in, had they taken these Posts. They made four several attacks from five in the morning till evening but were repulsed with the assistance of a detachment from the Prussians under General KNOBELSDORF, sent from their Camp at *Maulde*, notwithstanding ... French Corps which was posted in front of the Camp to keep them in check. The two Battalions of Prussians had left the Camp near *Tournay* to reinforce those posted at *Maulde*. The affair was severe, and the loss great on both sides; but th French were completely repulsed.

The same day, the French likewise left their Camp at *Famars*, and attacked PRINCE COBOURG's Post at *St Sauve* and *Urmaing*, probably with a view to prevent his giving any assistance to CLAIRFAIT.

The Infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Austrians, and at the same time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade and feint attack from the right, but were so well received by Austrians, that they fell back into two villages in great disorder, to the amount of 51,000, and were some time exposed to a heavy cannonade, by which they lost 5 or 600 men, without daring to move out till their Cavalry advanced and covered their retreat, which they made in great confusion, and were pursued by the Austrians beyond the last Height before their Camp at *Famars*, which the latter would have forced, had they been stronger.—The French lost twelve pieces of cannon, among which were 2 sixteen and 3 twelve pounders—the rest were eight and six pounders. These attacks which were evidently meant to relieve or raise the siege of *Condé*, by turning out exactly contrary to their expectation, will probably hasten its surrender.

We had yesterday a small affair with the French at *Rumes*. The French chose to attack us, and were fools a enough to bring a cannon, which they had time to fire but once, the Austrian Cavalry falling in sword-in-hand before they could load again and took the cannon, and an ammunition waggon with eight horses. The French had 15 or 16 killed, and 14 taken, among whom was an Artillery Officer. The French made a confused stand on the road and fields; but on the arrival of two Hanoverian cannon, and firing a couple of rounds at them, they took to their heels, and retired to a village, into which we fired a couple of shots more, which frightened them to such a degree that they run, aud did not stop till they got to *Orchie*,

The Guards and Hanoverian Horse were not there, being at too great a distance to arrive in time. We had only a Battalion of Hanoverian Foot, and some Austrian Cavalry. We had only one Austrian killed, and one horse.

BRUSSELS, MAY 5.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR OF THE 1ST

WE received yesterday, by ... Courier going to *Vienna*, the confirmation of the news of the preceding day. The Austrian General assures us, that the Battle of the 1st of May is an afair of the utmost importance, and which accelerates three weeks at least the operations of the Campaign. In effect the body of the Army has gained. four hundred of the French were killed, fourteen hundred were made prisoners with many horses, baggage, and ammunition-waggons—amongst these are seventee[n] entirely loaded with powder.

The Imperial Troops are in possession of the formidable Heights of *Anfin*, which command the City and Citadel of *Valenciennes*, and overlook all the towns of *Hainault*.—*Condé* cannot hold out many days. The National Army is dispersed, and fled to those different places betwen which all communication is now intercepted. The Count de CLAIRFAIT is covered with glory, and the Prince of COBOURG chiefly atributes the success of the day to the intrepidity and conduct of all the Officers of the Army.

One of the Reigments of Prussian Hussars serving with CLAIRFAIT, in the Action of the 1st. took itself ten pieces of cannon, but the General at the head of it was made prisoner. All the cannon ... en from the French are of a large ... They are thirty-six in number.

MAY 14.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, 10th May 1793.

In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, his Royal Highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support, He arrived about six o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the brigade of Guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian Infantry. The Prussian General was by this mean enabled, to reinforce himself, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfait, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorff, having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of his troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye be Vicogne, His Royal Highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the flank battalion, and that of the Third Regiment, to his support. When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road: they already commanded it, to a great degree, by their fire: the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and; by a well directed and well supported fire, kept, the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them: in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery; from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the ... and officers of the battlion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major-General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

The importance of the service rendered by his Majesty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely cooperation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to secure the fortune of the day.

At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Raimes the action continued, with almost equal and unremitting violence, till eight o'clock in the evening: General Clairfait was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts. During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand.—I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check; but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde: every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to General Knobelsdorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay; but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from General Clairfait, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of General Knobelsdorff's which, if they were allowed to compleat and to possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position. His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfait and General Knobelsdorff. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

This was done accordingly, and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, taken, with a very inconsiderable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design: the body, which came from Lisle, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of General Clairfait's posts; but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4,000 men upon the 8th.—General Dampierre is said to have received a wound, of which he is since dead.

The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 300, on the 8th.

It is supposed that this last affaire decides the fate of Condé and Valenciennes. as, from the circumstances of the French having lost their batteries, which were advantageously situated, they cannot make a stand till they reach Lisle.

The French prisoners were all drunk when taken and the deserters, of whom their are a vast numbers, say, that when the English appeared the French declared they would not fight.

The British Artillery fired with great precision and effect; and all the English troops, during an engagement of 13 hours, conducted themselves in such a manner, as to acquire rhe applause of General KNOBELSDORF, who attributed to them the whole merit of the action; and frankly confessed, that they had prevented his post from being forced.

We congratulate our countrymen on the additional wreath of laurel with which the British Army have decorated themselves. It is universally allowed that their spirit and intrepidity were such as have ever distinguished Englishmen; and through humanity may regret the fall of the brave, yet while they sleep in peace, in the bed of honour, the survivors are repaid for their danger, by the applause of the whole nation. Ample provision is also now made for the families of those whose lives have been devoted to the salvation of their country of those who, true to their duty have loyally shed their blood in defense of the religion, the laws and the happiness of Great Britain, against the attacks of the universal enemies to peace and human nature. The Duke of YORK is in high health and spirits, and the army in addition to their own ardour, encouraged by the applauses of the Allied powers, pant to pursue their victory; till by the interference of Great Britain, true Liberty and peaceful quiet shall be restored to those distracted countries, which have been so long the prey of the most direful anarchy aad unbridled licentiousness.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

HAVING been given to understand, that certain suspicions have been entertained against my intentions, and that a pretended intercourse, supposed to exist between myself and PHILIPPE d'ORLEANS, a French Prince, too well known under the name of EGALITE, has been insinuated.—Jealous to preserve the esteem, of which I daily receive the most honorable proofs, I hasten to declare my ignorance that an Orleans Faction does really exist; that I have never had any connection whatever with the Prince who is supposed to be the Chief, or who is made thr pretext of this Faction; that I have never esteemed this PHILIPPE d'ORLEANS this EGALITE, this French Prince of the Blood; and that, since the disastrous period when he burst asunder the ties of consanguinity, and violated every known Law, by criminally voting for the death of LOUIS the Sixteenth, on whose fate he pronounced his opinion with the most atrocious and unblushing impudence—that since that period, I say, my contempt for him has been changed into a legitimate aversion, which leaves me the wish only of seeing him delivered up to the severity of the Laws.

As to his Sons, I believe them gifted with as many virtues, as their Father possesses vices:—they have effectually served their Country in the Armies I commanded, without displaying at any time the least tinge of Ambition. For the eldest of them I entertain the highest friendship, founded on the best merited esteem. I trust I can with confidence assert, that, far from his ever aspiring to ascend the Throne of France, he would fly to the remotest corner of the Universe, rather than find himself forced to such

a diſtinction. I declare beſides, that if in conſequence of his Father's crimes, or thro' the atrocious conſequences which may reſult from the plots of factious Men and Anarchiſts, he ſhould find himſelf obliged to balance between the virtues he has hitherto diſplayed, and the baſeneſs of profiting by the horrid cataſtrophe which has impoſed mourning on the various part of the French Nation, and of all Europe—that ſhould Ambition in ſuch a caſe ſo bind him, as to impel him at any time to aſpire to the Crown—I ſhall ſwear for him an eternal hatred, and ſhall maintain towards him, the contempt I bear his Father.

The General,
DUMOURIER.

Frankfort, April 20, 1793.

** The Original of this Declaration, ſigned by the General, is in the hands of his Excellency Count METTERNICH.

AMERICA.

MARCH 8.

AS a war between Great-Britain and France ſeems inevitable, we wiſh to call the attention of the American mercantile intereſt to the peculiar predicament in which the United States ſtand in caſe of ſuch a rupture.

To this end we have publiſhed the treaty of alliance entered into between theſe States and France, in the year 1778: It is as follows—

TREATY *of* ALLIANCE *between the United States of America and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

The moſt Chriſtian King and the United Sates of North-America, to wit, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Conecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, having this day concluded a treaty of amity and commerce, for the reciprocal beneſit of their ſubjects and citizens, have thought it neceſſary to take into conſideration the means of ſtrengthening thoſe engagements, and of rendering them uſeful to the ſafety and tranquility of the two parties: particularly in caſe Great Britain, in reſentment of that connection, and of the good correſpondence which is the object of the ſaid treaty, ſhould break the peace with France, either by direct hoſtilities, or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations, and the peace ſubſiſting between the two crowns: and his Majeſty and the ſaid United States having reſolved in that caſe to join their councils and efforts and enterprizes of their common enemy, the reſpective plenipotentiaries empowered to concert the clauſes and conditions proper to fulfil the ſaid intentions, have, been after the moſt mature deliberations, concluded and determined on the following articles:

Article I.

If war ſhould break out between France and Great Britain during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, his majeſty and the ſaid United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with good offices, their councils and their forces, according to the exigencies of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Article II.

The eſſential and direct end of the preſent defenſive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty and independence, abſolute and unlimited, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Article III.

The two contracting parties ſhall each on its own part, and in the manner it may jugde moſt proper, make all the efforts in its power againſt their common enemy, in order to attain the end propoſed.

Article IV.

The contracting parties agree, that in caſe either of them ſhould form any particular enterprize in which the concurrence of the other may be deſired, the party whoſe concurrence is deſired, ſhall readily and with good faith, join to act in concert for that purpoſe, as far as circumſtances and its own particular ſituation will permit: and in that caſe, they ſhall regulate, by a particular convention, the quantity and kind of ſuccor to be furniſhed, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compenſation.

Article V.

If the United States ſhould think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power, remaining in the northern parts of America, or in the Iſlands of Bermudas, thoſe countries or Iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with, or dependant upon, the ſaid United States.

Article VI.

The moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the continent of North America, which before the treaty of Paris, in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called the Britiſh colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and crown of Great Britain.

Article. VII.

If his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall think proper to attack any of the Iſlands ſituated in the gulph of Mexico, or near that gulph, which are at preſent under the power of Great Britain, all the ſaid iſles, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall appertain to the crown of France.

Article VIII.

Neither of the two parties ſhall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain, without the formal conſent of the other firſt obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States ſhall be formally or tacitly aſſured, by the treaty or treaties that ſhall terminate the war.

Article IX.

The contracting parties declare, that being reſolved to fulfil, each on its own part, the clauſes and conditions of the preſent treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumſtances, there ſhall be no other claim of compenſation on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

Articles X.

The moſt Chriſtian King, and the United States, agree, to invite or admit other powers who may have received injuries from England, to make common cauſe with them, and accede to the preſent alliance, under ſuch conditions as ſhall be freely agreed to, and ſettled between all the parties.

Articles XI.

The two parties guarantee mutually, from the preſent time, and forever, againſt all other powers, to wit; the United States to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſt, the preſent poſſeſſions of the crown of France in America, as well as thoſe to which it may acquire by the future treaties of peace: and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty guarantees on his part to the United States, their liberty, ſovereignty and independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and alſo their poſſeſſions and additions or conqueſts, that their confederation may obtain during the war, from any dominions now, or heretofore poſſeſſed by Great Britain in North America, conformable to the 5th and 6th articles above written, the whole as their poſſeſſion ſhall be fixed and aſſured to the ſaid States, at the moment of the ceſſation of their preſent war with England.

Article XII.

In order to fix precisely the ſenſe and application of the preceding article, the contracting parties declare, that in caſe of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantee declared in the ſaid article, ſhall have its full force and—and effect the moment ſuch war ſhall break out; and if ſuch rupture ſhall not take place, mutual obligation of their guarantee ſhall not commence until the moment of the ceſſation of the preſent war between the United States and England ſhall have aſcertained their poſſeſſions.

Article XIII.

The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner if poſſible.

Article XIV.

In faith whereof the reſpective plenipotentiaries, to wit: On the part of the Moſt Chriſtain King, CONRAD ALEXANDER GERARD, royal ſyndic of the city of Straſburg, and ſecretary of his Majeſty's council of ſtate; and on the part of the United States, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, deputy to the general Congreſs, from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and preſident of the convention of the ſame ſtate; Silas Deane, heretofore deputy from the ſtate of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, counſellor at law, have ſigned the above articles both in the French and Engliſh languages, declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language, and, and they hereunto affixed their ſeals.

Done at Paris this ſixth day of February, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.

C. A. GERARD. (L. S.)
B. FRANKLIN. (L. S.)

THE ARTS.

"And Maids turn'd Bottles cry aloud for Corks."

WE are favored by a Continental Correſpondent with the following extraordinary particulars of the death of Mr Ebenezer Green an hiſtorical painter *not of Boſton* lately deceaſed.—This Gentleman who was of the aſſociation called Quakers frequently drew the ſubjects of his inſtructive Canvas from ſcripture ſcenes but particularly from the glowing wonders of the book of Revelations often exhibiting to his brethern theſe paintings with ſucceſs when bereft by the fervency of his devotions (which frequently happened to him) of the ordinary medium of language—ſometime before his death he had it ſeems notwithſtanding the contrary grave and ſenſible advice of his friends realized to his imagination a conviction that he was deſtined to produce without female aid a Phœnix of his own ſcience. He already touched on the expected hour of production and ſurrounded by his aſſembled friends-BIG *of the mighty Labor*—DIED! leaving the luckleſs world to mourn the loſs of an artiſt whoſe ſublime genius could graſp ſo glorious a conception.

MADRAS.

THURSDAY, 19th September.

ON the 13th Inſtant anchored in the Roads, the Hon. Company's ſhip, the Halſbourough, Capt. Brown.

PASSENGERS.

Miſs Rebecca Lucy Jervis
Mr. Michael Lucy Jervis,
Mr. C. G. A Lanauze, Cadet,
Mr. Thomas Stewart, do.
Mr. Charles Baker, Free Mariner, and
Mr. Edward Brown, do. for Bengal.

On the 15th Inſtant arrived in the Roads, the Hon. Company's ſhip, Fort-William, Capt. Simpſon.

PASSENGER,

Mr. Hudſon, Writer for Madras.

On the 16th the Hon. Company's ſhip, the Landſdown, arrived in the Roads and brought——*Paſſengers*

Robert D. Munro Eſq.
Mrs. Munro,
Mr, John Wallace, Writer,
Enſign Corfield of the 76th Regiment,
Mr. George Hay and Mr. L. R Grove, Cadets and Mr. James Fraſier Free Mariner.

The above Ship parted from the Indiamen, whoſe arrivals have already been announced in the Courier, near the Cape of Good-Hope; but add nothing intereſting to the intelligence before Received.

Paſſengers in the Hughton omitted in our laſt Mrs. Nixon Lieut. Hewetſon, and Mr. Samuel Brudbury Free Mariner for Bengal.

The temporary Scarcity of Money, which has been the cauſe of the numerous failures in England, we are happy to learn has not in any reſpect affected the Public Credit of the Nation, which ſtood in as high eſtimation as ever, when the laſt accounts came away:—oppoſition as uſual endeavoured to aſcribe all the evils produced on this occaſion, to the effects of the War, whereas nothing could be more evident, than every inconvenience aroſe from the ſpeculations and enterprize of Individuals, who in expectation of meeting with an encreaſed ſale for their manufactures, were induced to [illegible] far beyond the extent of their reſpe[illegible] capitals.

The [illegible] interference of Government, in affording ſubſtantial aſſiſtance, at a criſis ſo alarming, had however the happieſt effects in reviving the Commercial credit of the Nation, and it appears that the mode adopted for conveying relief to thoſe who might ſtand in need of a temporary accomodation of Caſh, was by iſ[illegible] Bills to the amount of F[illegible] ing, to certain Commiſſion[illegible] the purpoſe of inveſtigating Individuals, who were to dep[illegible] Security for the repayment of in a time to be limited.

This meaſure, it was imagin[illegible] by furniſhing a medium of Circulation produce an effect far beyond the amount of the Five Millions advanced, by ſetting at liberty, and reſtoring to Commercial Currency, ſums of a much larger amount, which owing to the exiſting ſtagnation of Credit, were rendered perfectly uſeleſs.

On the thirteenth Inſtant, Colonel Brathwaite, with his ſuite, arrived [illegible] mander in Chief's Houſe in th[illegible] Pondicherry.

We underſtand that the moſt [illegible] Marquis Cornwallis, embarks for [illegible] cherry on Sunday next: his Lords[illegible] there will we hear be of very ſhort [illegible] and it is expected that he will [illegible]n to this Preſidency.

The Scorpion Cruizer, Lieut. Selby, of the Bombay Marine, Commander is under deſpatch for England on the the 20th Inſtant, and we learn that Capt. Brathwaite Aid de Camp to the Commander of the Coaſt Army, with Capt. Oakes of his Majeſty's Navy are to proceed on her with the intereſting news of the ſurrender of Pondicherry.

By private advices from Calcutta, of a recent date, we are informed, that a meeting of the Inhabitants was about to take place, for the purpoſe of appointing a proper ſituation, for the reception of the Portrait, of the Marquis Cornwallis.

The repeated defeats of the French, w[illegible] the defection of Dumourier, it was thought might have given peace to Europe, and in France at leaſt, have bid the din of War to ceaſe. But the haughty ſpirit, of the Nations ſeems to increaſe with each check; and like Anteus, riſing with renewed fury, to exert itſelf in favour of the frantick ſyſtem of liberty adopted by it. This will neceſſarily protract the War for another compaign, in which it is probable much blood will be ſhed, and at the expiration of which, from the obſtinacy already ſhewn, to come to any reaſonable terms with the Allies, it is poſſible the latter will ſit down with as little effect, though not ſo ingloriouſly, as they did at the end of the laſt year. The fortune of the field, indeed, ſeems to be turned at preſent againſt the French, and though the Auſtrians have been obliged to engage, them at great diſadvantage, for the want of their uſual train of Artillery &c. yet we have ſeen them almoſt in every action victorious; and the French it is aſſured, ſcarce evere fight the[illegible] without dreadful preſages of being [illegible]en. As to the Pruſſians, the French are every where driven before them like ſheep; and in Holland, Flanders, Germany, Italy, they muſt, in a few month loſe every inch of Ground; happy if they can reſerve their own frontiers from the inroad of the Enemy,

It is ſaid that the Captors are to have [illegible] whole property of the Spaniſh Galleon: if ſo, the Captains will get about 35,000l. each, and Lord Hoods ſhare will be 43,000l. His Lordſhip ſhares as Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, and has an half of the Eighth eqnally, as the other Admirals to Lord Hoods Fleet. Th[illegible] Captains in Admiral Gells Fleet ſha[illegible] two—Eighths among them—they [illegible] in Number.

FOR THE STAR.

A report having been ſome time circulated in the Calcutta Papers, that Mr. CRISP, the Deputy Governor of Fort Marlbrough, intended ſhortly to reſign his ſituation and proceed to Europe on account of his ill ſtate of health, it is with much pleaſure we are able by Letters from Mr. CRISP to contradict the Report, it being utterly without foundation; and we have no doubt it will afford much pleaſure to the friends of that gentleman to hear, although he has ſuffered much from ill health, that he is ſtill able to diſcharge perſonally the duties of his ſtation, and that he has not at preſent any intention of returning to Euope.

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